

POETRY.

MUCH YET BENAUNS UNSUNG. THE BRIDE, -av Mes siggurney

(From the "T-ken" for 1836.)

The BRIDE.—at MR stourner.

I came, but she was gone.

There lay her lute,
Just as she touch'd it hast, at the soft hour
Of summer twilight, when the woodbine caps,
Filling with despec fragrance, foudly press'd
Through the raised casement, uttering tender thanks
To her who trained them. On her favourite seat
Still lay her work-box open, and the book
That last she read, and careless near its page
A note, whose cover her slight pen had trac'd
With lines unconscious, while her lover spake
That dialect which brings forgettulness
Gf all besides. It was the pleasant home
Where from her chikhood she had been the star
Of hope and joy.

I came, and she was gone.
But this I knew, for I remember'd well
Her parting look, when from the altar led,
With silvery veil, but slightly swept aside,
How the young rose leaf deepen'd on her cheek,
And on her brow a solomn beauty sat,
Like one who gives a priceless gift away,
And there was silence. Mid that stranger throng,
Even strangers and the hard of heart, did draw
Their breath supprest, to see the mother's lip
Turn ghaatly pals, and the tall stately sire
Bow with a secret sorrow, as he gave
His darling to an untried guardianship,
And to a freeff clime. Perchance his thought
Travers'd the moss-grown prairies, and the shores
Of cold lakes,—or those o'erhanging cliffs
And mighty mountain tops, that rose to bar
Her long rear'd mansion from the anxions eye
Of kindred and of friend.

Even triffers felt
How strong and beautiful is woman's love,

Even triflers felt
How strong and beautiful is woman's love,
That, taking in its hand the joys of home,
The tenderest melodies of tuneful years,
Yea, and its own life also, lays them all,
Meek and unblenching, on a mortal's breast,
Reserving nought, save that unshaken hope
Which list its root is God.

Mock not with mirth
Mock not with mirth
years laysing laysing ones, Even triflers felt

Mock oot with mith
A scene like this, -ve laughter-loving ones, H-nee with the hackney'd jost! The dancer's heel!What doth it here?

What doth it here?

Joy, serious and sublime,
Such as doth nerve the energies of prayer,
Should swell the bosom, when a muiden's hand,
Fresh from its young flower-gathering, girdeth or
That harness, which the minister of death
Alone unlooseth,—and whose power doth aid
Or mar the journey of the soul to heaven.

DOMESTIC.

TOWN MEETING. Agreeably to public notice given, calling upon the citizens of Norfolk to meet at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening 20th inst., at 6 o'clock, to receive the report of the Delegates appointed to attend the Danville Conven-tion, the citizens accordingly assembled. Miles King, Mayor, Chairman, and S. D. Rawlins, Secretary. The report was then presented by Col. Thomas Newton, with a few remarks, which were listened to with deep interest, a few remarks, which were listened to with deep interest, evidently manifesting high approbation of the manner in which the delegates had discharged their duties, and a determination on the part of the large and respectable assembly of citizens present, to aid with all their ability in carrying the proposed great work through to its final completion.—The report being read, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously tendered to the delegates for the faithful discharge of their duties. Messrs. McPhail, Loyall and Newton, addressed the meeting in the most happy and eloquent style, impressing upon the minds of the audience the necessity of prompt and vigorous action in the great contemplated improvement.

Mr. Braxton then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Mr. Braxton then onered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting, having under consideration the proceedings of the Convention at Danville, on the 5th October inst., do cordially approve the same; and having entire confidence in the prudence and judgment of the two delegates from this Borough, who compose a contract of the Executive Committee, and are authorised. of the two delegates from this Borough, who compose a portion of the Executive Committee, and are authorised to select a competent engineer to make a survey of the contemplated rail road from Weldon to Evansham, do hereby recommend the Common Council to advance a fair and liberal proportion of the expresse attending such survey.

The stage treatment and accordance of the contemplate of the The above resolution having teen adopted unanimously, Mr. Braxton again rose with a view to call the attention of the meeting to the present disadvantages that
the citizens of Norfolk labored under in getting produce
from Portsmouth, as also that of sending goods, wares
and merchandize to the Rail Road &c., and to remedy
the same afford the following resolutions which were the same offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

1st. Resolved, That application be made to the next

Ist. Resolved, That application be made to the next General Assembly, to amend the Acts of Incorporation, of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail-road Company, (as provided for in the said acts.) so as to authorize the said Company to extend the road across the Elizabeth River to the Borough of Norfolk, by means of steam-boats or otherwise, and to establish in the said Borough, a place of common deposite, if, in the opinion of the said Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail-road Company, the power so to extend the road, is not given in the present Charter.

2d. Resolved, That those members of the Borough delegation who attended the Danville Convention, be, and are hereby requested personally to confer with the members of the ensuing General Assembly, and to explain to them the vital importance of having a liberal charter, in

them the vital importance of having a liberal charter, in order to ensure the completion of the said important work, and of the necessity of extending the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road to the Borough of Norfolk, in order to ensure the active and zealous co-operation of its

citizens in this great State work.

3d. Resolved, That this meeting do appoint a Committee to act with any Committee, the Aldermen and Common Council may associate with them, whose duty it shall be, with all expedition, to provide a suitable Steamboat to transport the produce, merchandize, and persons accompanying the same, to and from Norfolk, to and from the water termination of the Rail-road at Portsmouth, to and from a place of general deposite within this Borough, to be fitted up at the expence of the Corporation, as well as the cost of the said Steam-boat, and in the mean time to make such arrangements as they may judge expedient to carry these objects into imme

Messrs. C. M. Braxton, Geo. McIntosh and Wright Southgate were appointed the Committee.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the Borough.

And the meeting adjourned. And the meeting adjourned.

MILES KING, Chairman.

SAML. D. RAWLINS, Secretary.

Destructive Fire.—Twenty tenements burnt, including the Huntsville Inn.—It falls to our lot to record the most destructive fire that has ever been witnessed in our town. The alarm was given about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening last, and from the sudden bursting of the flames, caused an immediate rush to the spot, of some HUNTSVILLE, (Alab.) Oct 7. day evening last, and from the sudden bursting of the flames, caused an immediate rush to the spot, of some three or four hundred persons who were attending a circus in the vicinity. We have not been able to procure any authentic account of its origin, but it is believed that the fire was occasioned from carelessness or neglect in those who had charge of the Law Office of Messra. Phelan & Clifton, (whe were absent from town,) on Eustace street. The servant is supposed to have kindled in the room a large fire about the time of supper, and as neither he nor the young man who had charge of it returned, the flames communicated to the contents of the room, which was in full blaze when first discovered. Even then it could have been arrested, if water had been readily obtained. The fire however speedily communicated with the buildings on cach side, sweeping with great rapidity over the entire row of offices on the right, and at the same time with the sear and front buildings on the left—first, a warehouse of Mr. Lowe, then Jones & Dine's confectionary, Gormley & O'Neal's Saddlers shop, Posey's extensive Drug Store, and the dry goods establishments of Mergan & ley & O'Neal's Saddlers shop, Posey's extensive Drug Store, and the dry goods establishments of Morgan & Fackler, John Read & Co., B. M. Lowe, and Withers & Hunter; and lastly, that extensive building the Huntsville Inn, belonging to Judge Smith—Two small buildings immediately below the tavern were pulled down. As yet, it is impossible to estimate the loss of property with any degree of accuracy. It is very great—some believe the entire loss at not less than a hundred thousand dollars, which is probably not an exaggeration. The streets were heaped with large masses of goods promisonously thrown together, all of which were more or less damaged. The heavy articles were generally consumed. About 12 or 15,000 dollars worth of Rope and Bagging belonging to Mr. Lowe, Mr. Metcalfe and others, was entirely lost; also a quantity of sugar, &c. We learn that the goods were generally insured, and also the most coulty houses, except those owned by Judge Smith, ley & O'Neal's Saddlers shop, Posey's extensive Drug most costly houses, except those owned by Judge Smith, Mr. Bradley and Mr. Meinadier. No family residences but the inconvenience to the merchants

were injured; but the inconvenience to the merchants will be great for some time, as it is too late in the season to rebuild the present year. They have all, however, procured temporary houses in which to open goods.

The want of system and proper management was never more obviously displayed than at this fire; the scene for some time appeared to be one of general confusion, and not until it was too late to arrest the spread of the flames, was a supply of water conveyed to the engine. We hope that the proper authorities will profit by what they have witnessed on this occasion, and make such arrangements as will ensure more prompt and efficient action on future similar occasions.—Democrat.

The Murderer taken, consisted, and hung.—The murderer of Mr. George Robinson, of Jackson county, who was killed on the 16th ult., was taken on Satur ay, the 19th, near the Baft of St. Francis River, not far from the St. Francis River, not far from the St. Francis River, not far from the Missouri line, and conveyed to the spot where he committed the horrid deed, and there hong, on Sunday, September 20, having confessed his crime, and given up the money he had taken from the victim of his atrocity. He stated that he did not murder him for the sake of plunder, but from an impulse of the moment.

They were riding side by side, when the hellish throught crossed his mind; and he allowed his victim to proceed a short distance before him, and then shot him in the back with a pistol. He took his pocket-book, and on examining it, found in it between one and two hundred dollars, which he appropriated to himself, and threw the pocket-book away. Mr. Robinson was supposed to have had upwards of \$1,000 with him; in which case he must have thrown away a considerable sum with the pocket-book, which has not yet been found. He gave his name as James C. Johnson, and said that he resided at Greenville, Mo. When first taken, the murderer denied the deed; but after he reached the spot where he perpetrated it, he confessed his guilt, and expressed a willingness to make the awfulatonement adjudged to the shedder of blood. He was accordingly hung, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The murder was committed in Crittenden county, where there is no county jul, and the state of society is such on some parts of our Mississippi border, that had he been committed to the custody of the civil authorities of the county, it is probable that he would have been rescued by some of the villains who infest that part of the Territory, and of whom he was no doubt an accomplice. Under these circumstances, the course pursued by the citizens who executed him, was perfectly justifiable, as it is better that the law should be overron with villains as it has been for some time past. Indeed ly executed, than that the country should be overror with villains as it has been for some time past. Indeed so many villains have escaped punishment, either through the negligence or connivance of those to whose custody they have been intrusted, that, much as we are opposed to summary punishments, a few more such examples, where the guilt is so unquestionable, we have no doubt would have a good effect in ridding our country of many blood-thirsty villains who seek refuge in our Territery from the laws of the States, and thus fix an odium on the honest and permanent portion of our population.

MURDER.—In the C neinnati Post of Saurday last, are

MURDER.—In the C neinnati Post of Saurday last, are given the details of a horrible scene, dyeing the domestic hearth with blood, wich occurred in that city on the same morning. It appears that a certain John Cowen, a cabinet maker of that place, having had a quarrel with his wife, became enraged, and seizing an axe, struck her a blow on the head, which was likely to prove immediately fatal, and then, seeing the effect of the blow on his wife, the wretch assaulted his two children, weeping at her side, and despatched them both with the same bloody instrument, and then field. The children were aged about four and two years. The murderer was pursued about four and two years. The murderer was pursued without loss of time, and overtaken about three miles from the city, brought back, and committed to jail, there to await his trial for the dreadful deed. When taken, his said he had expected to suffer death for the murder of his wife, and deprived his children of life that they might not be disgraced by his crime.

VIRGINIA LEAD.—It is not generally knewn, we be lieve, that among other valuable minerals, there are extensive Lead Mines in the Southwestern counties of Virginia, which are only partially worked, in consequence of the heavy expense of transporting the article to market. Twenty tons of this article in pigs, have recently been received in this place, from Wythe county; and it is not too much to say, that, were the facilities to market increased, and the orice of carriage diminished market increased, and the orice of carriage diminished

and it is not too much to say, that, were the facilities to market increased, and the price of carriage diminished, a sufficient quantity of this mineral might be obtained in that section of Virginia, not only for domestic consumption, but for extensive exportation.

[Lynchburg Virginian.]

The Charlottesville Advocate mentions that Mr. Shaw, the Engineer employed in surveying the country between Scottsville and Staunton, has selected the Hardware route, as the most eligible, crossing the Blue Ridge at Rockfish Gap. From the nearest Eastern point of the Road, the people of Charlottesville will of course bring a branch to their town. All that remains then for us to do is to connect Charlottesville with Fredericksburg and we have a Rail Road to Staunton.—Fredericksburg and we have a Rail Road to Staunton.—Fredericksurg and we have a Rail Road to Staunton .- Fredericks

A Respectable Retirement.—M1. Joseph D. Beers, one of the most respectable brokers in Wall street, N. York, is about retiring from business with a million of dollars, the proceeds of his industry, sagacity and attention to

The population of New-Orleans may be estimated roughly at 60,000—of these not less than 35,000 are colored persons, about 15,000 of whom are free.

The Committee appointed to draft a Preamble and Re-

The Committee appointed to draft a Preamble and Resolutions, expressing the views of the Presbytery of Winchester, on the present agitating subject of immediate Abolition, respectfully submit the following:

Whereas our whole Southern Country has recently been greatly agitated by the organization of certain Abolition Societies, in non slave-holding States, and the publication and circulation, by them, of papers and tracts, in sur opinion evidently tending to alienate the affections of our fellow-citizens from one another, and engender bitter and lasting animosity among the good people of our hitherto happy Country; and whereas this interference with the civil condition of the Slave, in the Slave-holding States, is, in our opinion, a palpable violation of their Constitutional rights—a manifest departure from the example of our Divine Redeemer, and his Apostles in similar circumstances; and tends to render the condition of lar circumstances; and tends to render the condition of the Slave far less comfortable than it was before; and to out in jespardy the peace and welfare of the whole coun-

chester, ardently desiring the permanency of our present happy Union, and the continuance, of that forbearance and fraternal affection, which distinguished the Fathers of our Country; do hereby declare their disapprobation and abhorrence of the principles and conduct of the advocates of immediate and universal emancipation; and unbesitatingly avow their belief, that the course re-cently pursued by them, is unsound, unwise, a violation of their duty as citizens, a departure from the example of Christ and his Apostles, and injurious both to master

upon the moral condition of the Slave, in depriving him of religious opportunities which he before enjoyed, with little, if any, molestation, we are constrained to pronounce the Abolitionists the worst enemies of the black man, whatever their intention may be.

3d. Resolved, That the Synod of Virginia be respect-

ully requested to express their views fully on this agitat-ng question that our fellow-citizens, and our breturen, in every part of our country, may know the sentiments and feelings of the Presbyterians of Virginia on this sub-4th. Resolved, That the Editors of the public papers

in Fredericksburg be respectfully requested to give publicity to the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions in their columns.—Fredericksburg Arena.

Boston, Oct. 15.

(C) The following notice appeared in the Daily Advertiser of yes

gcp The following notice appeared in the Daily Advertiser of yesterany:—

The Boston Femule Anti-Slavery Society have been informed that the propristor and lessee of Congress Hall forbids that the annual meeting of said society should be holden at that place, under the apprehension that the building is endangered by the determination of men of property and standing, to put a stop to the meeting, let the consequences be what they may.

They therefore matify the members and the public generally, that the meeting will not take place on the anniversary of the formation of the society, as was at first proposed, and as has hitherto been their practice, but will be postponed till further notice.

By order of the Board.

MARY S. PARKER, President.

Is it not altogether too bad that our peaceable city should be kept in a state of excitement and commotion by such a foreign vagabond as George Thompson? Yesterday afternoon, upon a mere runor that he was to lecture before the Female Anti-Slavery Society, that part of Washington Street in the neighborhood of Annory Hall was filled with a crowd of people waiting for his arrival. What their intentions were, we have no means of rival. What their intentions were, we have no means of knowing, but thought we could read Judge Lynch quite knowing, but thought we could read Judge Lynch quite strongly depicted in most of their countenances. Verily, "the curse never fell apon our nation antil now—we never felt it until now." After having been forbid the use of Jælien Hall, it was publicly announced in one of the morning papers, that the lecture would be postponed to another opportunity, and yet the impudent scoundrel privately engaged Ritchie Hall for the same afternoon, and at 4 o'clock, about forty women were collected in that room, over Mr. Gulliver's store, to listen to an address from him. But, to the credit of our citizens, he was not permitted to hold forth, and his weak and deluded followers retired to their respective homes. Mr. Thompson was no where to be found—Com Grangles. uded followers retired to their respective homes. M Thompson was no where to be found.—Com. Gazette.

THE REAL OBJECT OF THOMPSON'S MISSION. The English abolitionists, whose organ is now laboring in this country to carry out their projects, are not only vehemently opposed to the American Colonization Society, but are in favor of an analgamation of the African and European races in the United States. This is the true end and aim of their efforts, and the result to which they must unavoidably tend. Thompson may attempt to shield himself from public indignation by disclaiming any purpose of this kind, but his English coadjutors, who furnish him the funds for his mission, openly avow and advocate this as their object. They do not wish to see the blacks emigrate to Liberia, breame they would have them remain where they are for the purpose of amalgamating ultimately with the whites. And this is the dectrine which Thompson wishes to preach to the young ladies of the Fernale Anti-Slavery Society! He may prevaricate as he will upon this subject—the le-THE REAL OBJECT OF THOMPSON'S MISSION. to the young ladies of the Femule Anti-Slavery Society! He may prevariente as he will upon this subject—the legitimate tendency of his labors is to bring about the consummation of a mixture of the two races. Listen to the following language from the last number of the London Eelectic Review, (whose authority this foreign expounder of our moral and constitutional duties will hardly dare to deny.) and doubt, if you can, the object of the English and Scotch abolitionists in sending their emissaries to this country, and shipping their cargoes of anti-slavery tracts to New York, to be dispersed throughout the land:

"The time is come, when it behooves British Christians to lift up their voice in loud and emphatic reprobation of the wickedness in which all religious denomina-

tions to fir up their voice in found and emphatic reprodu-tions of the wickedness in which all religious denomina-tions in the United States are more or less involved."

"The lying pretence, that Nature herself has drawn the line between the different races, and that an inherent feeling occasions a mutual repulsation, is refuted by the mixed blood and gradations of color, which are seen

wherever slavery exists."
"Can any contradiction be more palpable than that which these very laws oppose to the assertion, that an insurmountable repugnance exists to such intermarris-

"The assumption of an inferiority in mixed breeds is so entirely at variance, not only with historical facts, but with physiological science, that it must be regarded as either founded on ignorance, or persisted in against bet-

either founded on ignorance, or persisted in against better knowledge."

"The quadroon is, we believe, generally handsome.—
Thus nature attests not only the legitimacy, but the physical advantage of unions that bind together the different tribes of the hum in family, and soften down the features of repulsive dissimilarity."

"It is worthy also of remark, that nature seems to dictate the harmonious blending of her own varieties, by inspiring, very generally, a preference for shades of color and physical forms dissimilar from that of the individual."

"The air of the American Republic can bleach the darkest character, can take out every stain but that of the skin."

darkest character, can take out every stain but that of the skin."

We could multiply extracts of a character with these, which afford unequivocal evidence of the real design of the foreign abolitionists. The object of these meddlers is to sweep down the barriers, which seem to have been placed by God and man, since the beginning of the world, against the amalgamation of the two races, and to tain the veins of the free whites of this great ryubile with an unnatural admixture of African blood. Whence does this spirit of interference in our most according to tell us that the instinctive abhorrence of the kind proposed, is wicked, unnatural, and must be recome? Why does Mr. Thompson contend, that the Colonization of the two first of the land of their forefathers, where they may rise to the highest scale of improvement, of which they are capable, unmortified and unoppressed trip is an abomination and a sin, and that the blacks should not emigrate to the land of their forefathers, where they may rise to the highest scale of improvement, where they may rise to the highest scale of improvement, of which they are capable, unmortified and unoppressed trip is an abomination and a sin, and that the blacks should not emigrate to the land of their forefathers, where they may rise to the highest scale of improvement, where they may rise to the highest scale of improvement, of the will be superiority of the whites? Are all these doctrines would not emigrate to the land of their forefathers, where they may rise to the highest scale of improvements, where they may rise to the highest scale of improvements, where they may rise to the highest scale of improvements, where they may rise to the highest scale of improvements, which have country, and is now striving to involve us in intention of that morbid jealousy, with which have country, and is now striving to involve us in intention of the total country and the province of the scale of the mother country, and is now striving to involve us in intention of the store of the scale of We could multiply extracts of a character with these,

(From our Foreign Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16, 1835.

The British Parliament has at length terminated its sittings. The King in person prorogued both Houses on Thursday last, in a speech remarkable for nothing but its vagueness. Kings' speeches in this country are regarded with feelings of general indifference. They have long been proverbial for mystifying rather than elucidating the feelings and intentions of the government for the time being. A King's speech is, in fact, a mere thing of form containing a certain set of phrases, about "ha' ing received from foreign powers renewed assurances of their good will towards this country;" thanking the "gendemen of the House of Commons for voting the supplies;" congratulating them on their "unrimiting and devoted attention to the best interests of the country," with diversother honied expressions, which miting and devoted attention to the best interests of the country," with diverse other honied expressions, which Royalty is made to repeat at the opening and conclusion of each session of Parliament, as a parrot does its lesson. These documents form a striking, and as far as royalty is concerned, very unfavorable contrast to the bold, able, zealous, and luminous expose which the messages of your Presidents to Congress annually present. The general expression in this country on perusing one of these able compositions, developing as they do, in the most minute yet interesting form, the whole machinery of your internal as well as foreign policy is—"how unlike our King's speeches!" I can assure you that these messages are annually perused with great attention by the mass of the People of England; they are published at full length in all the metropolitan journals, and such of the country papers as cannot find space for the whole, present to their readers the most interesting and striking passages. Your countrymen, I fancy, will not be displeased with this. It proves that the prejudices, which interest, and selfishness have generated in alienating the parent from the children—for the two countries may be said to have sprung originally from the same stock, are fast fading away, and that we now take a degree of insterest in your movements and entertain a respect—perhaps, I might, without much exaggeration, say attachment to many of your institutions, which must be productive on both sides of kind and friendly feelings.

O'Connell has been dining at Manchester, and seized tive on both sides of kind and friendly feelings

O Connell has been dining at Manchester, and seized the opportunity for denouncing the House of Lords, in the most strong and indignant terms. This speech is, like every thing emanating from him, able and humorous. He states that he is not opposed to a House of Lords, but to the house of Lords. That house, he insists, should be made elective; every county through the country which contains which contains a certain amount of population should be enabled to return one or more peers, as the case might be, who should thus be made responsible to the prople. This is not only sensible but just. The truth is, that
the country from one extreme to the other has become the country from one extreme to the other has become disgusted with the present Constitution of the House of Lords. That body, by their mad and stupid acts during the present session, have sealed their own soom. But I will not further enlarge upon this theme, as it is one which must necessarily be comparatively uninteresting to you, though of the highest national importance to us. I think I told you in one of my late letters that O'Conneil did not sit easy under the burst of indignation which his attack on the citizens of the U.S. has provoked. He is sensitively alive to everything happening voked. He is sensitively alive to every thing happening your journals have administered to bun has annoyed him considerably. Albeit "Daniel" is unused to the "melting mood," he is anxious, believe me, to stand well with the American people generally—the "noblest assembly of freemen in the world." I know that such is his feeling, and I ground the assertion on the private assurance of a gentleman who is intimately acquainted with him. The best proof of this, however, of his anxiety to make the amende honorable, is the following defence of the American Union, made at Manchester on Thursday last, in allusion to what fell from Sir Robert Peel at Tam-

worth.

"Peel, in his speech, says, that Democracy has not flourished in America. Why, they began their war the year I was born, and that was sixty years ago, and they have gone on prospering ever since. And what could Sir Robert Peel find against them? Horrible outrages; a murder committed on five gamblers, who came into a town and cheated its inhabitants. They deserved to be ducked and sent away. The people wanted to send them away; they resisted, and in the attack upon their place. away; they resisted, and in the attack upon their place, a physician was shot. The people got hold of the 5 men and hung them. There they committed murder, and for such proceedings I am as little the advocate as Sir Robert Peel can be. But what does he do? He attributes that murder to their government! Are there no murderers in this country? Did Sir Robert Peel never hear of Peterton, or what has been called the Minchester massacre? (Cheers!) Why the actors in the handings in the country of Cumberland. The sacre? (Cheers!) Why the actors in the hangings in America, by what they call Lynch Law, will be, as they ought to be, punished for their crime, and I'll warrant the American government will do all it can to punish them; above all I am sure it will never applaud, or thank, or reward any of them. But what did Sir Robert Peel's government do to the authors of the Manchester massacre? They gave them thanks, and rewarded them, and honor-

them. (Cheers.)
This explanation of O'Connell's respecting what is This explanation of O Connell's respecting what is termed with you, "Lynch Law," is of great utility at this moment, as it is not understood in its true light by the majority of persons in this country, and the Tory writers have made it the text on which to string the most abominable inferences respecting the lawless therty and utter disregard of human life existing under your republications.

ican institutions.

I observed that the Anti-Slavery quacks—Thompson I observed that the Anti-Slavery quacks—Thompson and his co-adjutors—have raised quite a storm amongst you. I do not wonder at the disgust which has been excited throughout the Union by the antics of these mistaken enthusiasts. There is something morally degrading in the circumstance of paid agents appearing among the natives of a foreign country, to instruct an able, enlightened, and liberal people like the Americans, on the subject of their social and national duties. Many people here appear to think that the question of the abolition of slavery will ultimately lead to the dimemberment of your now consolidated mighty nation. I do not for my own purt participate in such gloomy anticipations.

The French Chambers were dissolved on Friday last, the 11th inst. Thirty new Peers were recently created, and their names have been duly published in the "Moniteur." The Peerage, judging from the names which compose this list, is at present with our neighborn, as it is with ourselves, at a discount. The past session must be considered a most important one in the history of France.

An assortment of genuine Gardes Seeds, including the Winter Kale, an excellent vegetable, that will stand whether the people will tamely submit to the galling insults put opon their most high and valued privileges, in the gagging of the press, and thus closing up the only safe and legitimate channel of public opinion, remains to be seen. This much is certain, that the present head of Sept. 11.

An assortment of genuine Gardes Seeds in the Winter Kale, an excellent vegetable, that will stand the severest weather uncovered.

M'Cormick, Davis, Barshare and Freeborn PLOUGHS and Plough Castings.

Wheat Fans, Straw Cutters, Harrows, Cultivators, &c. &c.

Apply to
Sept. 11.

Sept. 11.

only in the case of those whose complexions betray a mixture of African blood."

"Every white A merican considers himself of course as ranking with Englishmen of the highest caste; and he prides himself upon his white skin and his correct pronunciation, as the testimonials of his nobility. (!) Hence his horror at the idea of any mixture of blood that might deteriorate his title. In proportion as ranks are confounded in society, the pride of caste is called into action, and imaginary barriers are thrown up in place of the more palpable gradations. In America, the only visible scale is that of color, and every white is an hidalgo."

"The dread with which they view any amalgamation of the effect it would have in lowering their national dignity in the eyes of the people of the old country."

"This rank and corrupt prejudice of caste could only have attained its present strength during years of profound national tranquility. Often has the Divine vengeance made use of the scourge of war to punish a luxurious nation for the iniquities of a time of peace. Is America beyond the reach of a similar retribution?—Yes, she would be too happy, in that event, to abandon Liberia, if she could gain back her sable exiles to man the walls of New Orleans, or to save the 'White House' from another humiliation."

"The assumption of an inferiority in mixed breeds is at eac. Raggio's letter, however, we learn, informs that the last vestige of public liberty in that country—If the people will permit him.—Albany Daily Advertiser.

The Pour Prava Is will be last vestige of public liberty in that country—If the people will permit him.—Albany Daily Advertiser.

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The Pour Prava Is will be last vestige of public liberty in that country—If the people will permit him.—Albany Daily Advertise the people will permit him.—Albany Daily Advertiser.

[From the Norfolk Hereld.]

The Port Praya Issurgers.—We understand there is a letter in town from Bernardo Raggio, master of the schooner which brought a detachment of the Portuguese battalion, which revolted at Port Praya in February last, to this place, 50 of whom were afterwards apprehended and are now confined in Richmond. This letter is written from Madeira, and gives information of the schooner in which Lopez and the other leaders of the insurrection left Praya. It will be remembered that the great body of the soldiers implicated in that horrid transaction, were thrust on board a polacea and ordered to proceed to the U. States; while the rich treasure, sacked from the city, was put on board another vessel, in which the ringleaders of the insurrection took passage, promising to follow after them. But it appears from the letter of Raggio, that it was their intention to steer another course, and keep the booty to themselves. The long time which had elapsed after these two vessels left Port Praya, during which nothing was heard of the one in which Lopez and his colleagues, with their ill-got treasure, were embarked, induced the belief that she had been lost at sea. Raggio's letter, however, we learn, informs that this vessel made for Moggadore, (on the Barbary Coast,) where she arrived safe, but quite unexpectedly to those on board, she was immediately seized by order of the Portuguese Consul there—and Lopez and his comrades were arrested and imprisoned. A Portuguese frigate, upon the receipt of this intelligence, was despatched to Moggadore to bring home the money and other valuables plundered at Port Praya, and also the captive insurgents. Capt. Raggio also says in his letter, that the Portuguese Government have determined to send a vessel of war to this country, with a demand of the delivery of the Portuguese now in prison in Richmond!

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The annual course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed the 2d Mon day in November, on the following branches:—

Anatomy.—John E. Holbrook, M. D.

Surgery.—John Wagner, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine.—S. Henry Dickson M. D.

end of Hanover, is one of the healthiest and best watered in the county.

MARY W. GOODWIN.

Hanover, Oct. 6th, 1835.

By the President of the United States.

N pursuance of law, i, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that Public Sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of Mississippi, and at the several periods hereinafter designated, for the disposal of such Lands officially reported by the Survey-or-General, as having been surveyed, in addition to those heretofore proclaimed for sale, within the limits of the tract of county ceded to the United States by the Mingoes, Chiefs, Captains, and Warriors of the Choctaw Nation, under the Treaty concluded at Dancing Rabbit Creek, on the twenty-seventh of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, to wit:

At COLUMBUS, the seat of the Land Office for the North-Eastern District, on Monday, the 16th day of No-rember next, for the disposal of the Public Land within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, North of the base line, and East of the meridian of the Choctare District

Choctage District.

Township 19, of range 1.
Fractional townships 14, 15, and 16, of range 4.
Townships 14, 15, and 16, of range 5.
Townships 14, 15, and 16, of range 6.
Townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, of

Townships 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14, of range 14. Townships 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14, of range 14.
Townships 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14, of range 15.
Townships 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14, and fractional township 20, of range 16.
Townships 8, 9, and 10, of range 17.
Townships 8, 9, and 10, of range 18.
Fractional townships 8, 9, and 10, of range 19.
At Chocchuma, the seat of the Land Office for the

orth Western District, on Monday, the 7th day of December next, for the disposal of the Public Land within the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and East of the meridian of the Choctare District.
Township 25 of ranges 2 and 3.

Township 23, of range 6.

North of the base line, and West of the meridian of the

Choctaw District. Choetaw District.

Township 26, of range 2.

Townships 25 and 26, of range 5.

Township 24, of range 8.

At the Land Office at Moust Salus, on Monday the 21st day of December next, for the disposal of the Public Lands within the limits of the undermentioned townships to with

ships and fractional townships; to wit:

North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Fractional township 15, and townships 17 and 18, of

ange 1. Fractional township 16, and townships 17 and 18, of range 2. Fractional township 17, and townships 18 and 19, of

At the same time and place, for the disposal of the Public Lands within the undermentioned townships, situated South and West of the Old Choctaw boundary North of the base line, and West of the meridian.

Township 15, of range 6.
Township 16, of range 7.
Township 18, of range 7.
And section 12, in township 2, of range 1.
The reservations authorized by the treaty will be indicated on the official plats of survey, prior to the public

ANDREW JACKSON.

Jons M. Moone, Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office. [Aug. 28.] 33—wt16N DUCATION —The undersigned will, on the 1st of January next, open a School, hear Guinea Church, in the county of Cumberland. The course of Instruction in the county of Cumberland. The course of Instruction will be a thorough one—such as to prepare young men for the advanced Classes in our Colleges, or to qualify them for business—embracing the English, Latin, and Greek languages, and Mathematics. It will be the great aim of the subscriber, to lead the minds of the youth to the cultivation of correct moral principles, and to the promotion of such habits as tend to make respectable and useful members of society. The neighborhood furnishes a good location for a school, being healthy, intelligent, and moral. From four to six boarders can be accommodated in my family. Board may also be had in commodated in my family. Board may also be had in several most respectable families, quite convenient to the

Those who may wish to board their sons with me, will cation. Address the subscriber, Cum-ouse, WM. N. PAGE. make early application. berland Court-House.

NOTICE.—A petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying the passage of a law to incorporate a company for the construction of a rail road from the town of Lynchburg, by Buford's Gap, in the Blue Ridge of mountains, to the Tennessee line.

Oct 16.

47—w4w

RUELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.-Red, White and Hungarian or Sapling Clover-Timothy, Or-chard, Herds, Highland, Meadow-Oat, and Velyet Grass

An assortment of genuine Gardes Seeds, including the Winter Kale, an excellent vegetable, that will stand the severest weather uncovered.

M'Cormick, Davis, Barshare and Freeborn PLOUGHS

AVING received a commission as Collector of contributions in the State of Virginia, for creeting the above Monument, and being desirous of proceeding forthwith, with that view, I have deemed it best to lay the State off into districts, as conveniently as I can, as may be found below, and wish to appoint an assistant or deputy in each district. Testimonials of fitness and fidelity will in every case be required—and bond with security for the faithful discharge of the trust. Applications to me, in Richmond, after the 20th inst., in person or by letter, post-ped, will receive immediate attention.

Collector for the State of Virginia.

Collector for the State of Virginia.**

The following Extract from the Constitution of the Society prescribes generally the duty of the Collectors:

"It shall be the business of each Collector, to call in person or by honest and faithful deputies, to be appointed by him, on all the white inhabitants of his collection district, and receive from them such contributions in mo-

district, and receive from them such contributions in mo-ney as they may be inclined to grant, not exceeding one dollar each—to transmit the same at least once in every two months to the Treasurer of the Society, or deposit the sums collected in some safe Bank in his collection the sums collected in some safe Bank in his collection district, to the credit of the Society. He shall also enter in a Book the names of the contributors, and the amount contributed by each—which shall be deposited in the Monument. And he shall make his final return, and, close his collections in one year from the day of his appointment—unless the Board shall find it expedient to extend the time."

Instructions to the Collectors of the Washington National Manument Society.

statisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of the xirend the time."

Instructions to the Collectors of the Washington National Monument Society.

The Collector, or his Deputy, must call, in person, on every white inhabitant of his collection district, whenever it is practicable, and obtain his or her contribution. Though the highest sum to be contributed by acrid individual, is limited to one dollar, yet any amount may be received, provided the person subscribes for himself and family, or himself and others. Thus, "for self and family," or 'self and others, \$500." But any sum, however small, must be taken. The collector must procure a blank book, of convenient size, Nov. or 4to., bound in morocco, with the fullowing printed caption at the commencement, viz: "We, the undersigned, for the purpose of the Washington National Monument, viz: "We, the undersigned, for the purpose of the Washington National Monument, viz: "We, the undersigned for the purpose, do subscribe the some placed opposite our names respectively." Each page must contain three columns; one for the name, one for the place of residence, and one for the amount. And as these books are to be transmitted to the Society, to be preserved in the Monument, and to go down to posterity, the name of the contributor must in every case, when practicable, be veritten by himself. An apartment in the Monument will be prepared to contain these books, which will be classed according to States, counties, towns, which will be classed according to States, counties, towns, which will be classed according to States, counties, towns, which will be classed according to States, counties, towns, which will be classed according to States, counties, towns, which will be classed according to States, counties, towns, which will be classed according to States, should be called on and requested to lend the collectors, to publish their manes, and the amount of the collectors, to publish their manes, and the amount of the collectors, to publish their answers and the st

says wead. The honorary members of the Society in the saistance, and to promo the property of the Society to the saistance, and to promo the society to the saistance, and to promo the society to creet the Monument in the Metropols of the Nation, by the voluntary contributions of the people of that Nation; and that the whole amount of the collections, whatever they may be, will be expended on its construction. From a feeling of pride, and of patrionic, whatever they may be, will be expended on its construction. From a feeling of pride, and of patrionic, whatever they may be, will be expended on its constructed, who are such that the whole amount of the collections, whatever they may be, will be expended on its constructed, who are such that the whole amount of the collection of the sainteen can refuse his mite, or least to lend his assistance can refuse his mite, or least to lend his assistance can refuse his mite, or least to lend his assistance and refuse his mite, or least to lend his assistance and refuse his mite, or least to lend his assistance and refuse his mite, or least to lend his assistance and refuse his mite, or least to lend his assistance and refuse his mite, or least to lend his assistance and refuse his mite, or least to lend his assistance and refuse his mite, or least to least the said the said to least the said to least the said the said

Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond, Isle of Wight,
Southampton, Surry, Sussex, Greensville.
Dinwiddie, Prince George, Brunswick.
Mecklenburg, Lonenburg, Nottoway, Amelia.
Chesterfield, Powhatan, Cumberland, Prince Ed-

Buckingham, Charlotte, Halifax, Campbell,

7. Bedford, Pittsylvania.
8. Franklin, Patrick, Henry, Grayson.
9. Montgomery, Bath, Botetourt, Alleghany, Monroe, Giles, Greenbrier.
10. Washington, Wythe, Lee, Scott. Russell, Tazewell, Logan, Cabell. Nicholas, Kanawha, Mason. Pocahontas, Lewis, Wood, Harrison, Randolph.

13. Pocanomas, Lewis, Wood, Hai
14. Tyler, Ohio, Brooke.
15. Monongalia, Preston.
16. Hardy, Hampshire, Pendleton.
17. Berkeley, Jefferson.
18. Frederick, Shenandoah.

13. Frederick, Shenandoah.
19. Rockingham, Augusts, Rockbridge.
20. Amherst, Nelson, Albemarle.
21. Orange, Madison, Culpeper.
22. Rappahannock, Fanquier, Loudoun.
23. Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, King George,

23. Fairlax, Frince William, Stallord, King Georg Westmoreland, Richmond, Northumberland, Lancaste 24. Spottsylvania; Caroline, Essex, King & Queen. 25. Middlesex, Gloncester, Matthews, King William 26. Fluvanna, Louisa, Goochland, Hanover. Henrico, Richmond City. New Kent, Charles City, James City, York, War-

wick, Elizabeth City. 29. Accomac. Northampton. Oct. 23.

Y virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by William Dabney and wife, bearing date 26th day of May, 1829, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of Louisa county, I will sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, in front of the Tavern at Louisa Courthouse, on the second Monday in November next, that being Court day, the Tract of Land conveyed in the said deed, containing, by estimation, 2461-4 acres, lying in the said county of Louisa, on the waters of the North Anna river, adjoining the lands of Timothy F. Grady and said county of Louiss, on the waters of the North Anna river, adjoining the lands of Timothy F. Grady and others, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the purposes of the said Trust. The title is believed to be indisputable; but, asting as Trustee, I shall only convey such title as is vested in me by the said Deed of Trust.

GEORGE HARRIS, Trustee.
October 13.

GEORGE HARRIS, Trustee.

AND FOR SALE—Wishing to remove to the Assume that the subscriber offers for sale his tract of land lying in the county of Prince Edward, about 12 miles below the Court House, and the same distance southwardly from the flourishing village of Farmville. The tract contains about 850 acres, a good proportion of which is in woods of prime quality for tobacco. The cleared Land is equal to any in the neighborhood for tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, &c.—The improvements are perfectly new, having all been erected within the last three or four years, and are beautifully situated about three or four years, and are beautifully situated about 300 yards off the main road. They consist of a handsome two-story dwelling house, elegantly finished, and all necessary out-houses, including ice house, carriage house, &c. Attached to this tract also, is an excellent

Washington National Monument | IN CHANCERY-Vinginia-In Powhatan county Edward F. Baugh, Sen. and George T. Toney, adm'rs.
of John Toney, dec'd., and the said George T. Toney, in
his own right,
against

his own right,
against
Richard Toney, Isaac N. Cardozo, and Mahala his
wife, formerly Mahala Baugh, Edward A. Lynch and
Harriett his wife, formerly Harriett Baugh, Edward F.
Baugh, Jr., Sarah A. Baugh, Wm. H. Baugh, Josiah
Forlines and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Toney, and
Edward H. Toney, Mary Ann Toney, Robert P. Toney,
and John R. Toney, infant chidren of John Toney, Jr.
dee'd, Jeffrey T. Davis and Sarah O. his wife, formerly
Sarah O. Farley, and Powhatan W. Farley, Jordan Ballow and Saily his wife, formerly Sally Toney, Elisha
Seay and Sasan his wife, formerly Susan Toney, John
D. Taylor and Martha his wife, formerly Martha Toney,
and George Baugh and Ann his wife, formerly Ana
Toney—the said Sarah A. and Wm. H. Baugh, and Edward H., Mary Ann, Robert P. and John R. Toney, being infants under the age of 21 years, Defts.
This day came the Plaintiffs, by H. L. Hopkins, Esq.
their Attorney, and filed their bill against the Defendants, and Wm. S. Dance, is appointed guardian od litems
for the infant Defendants—and the Defendants, Edward
A. Lynch and Harriett his wife, and Jeffrey T. Davis
and Sarah O. his wife, not having entered their appear.

ants, and Wm. S. Dance, is appointed guardian ad Ittem for the infant Defendants—and the Defendants, Edward A. Lynch and Harriett his wife, and Jeffrey T. Davis and Sarah O. his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Attorney—It is Ordered, that the said Edward A. Lynch and Harriett his wife, and Jeffery T. Davis and Sarah O. his wife, do appear here on the first Monday in November next, (being Court day.) and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs, and give security for performing such decree as the Court may make herein; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in the city of Richmond, and continued for two months successively; and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy. Teste,

R. F. GRAVES, D. C. September 4.

A T THE COURT OF CHANCERY of the State

is the wish of the Society, that it should be commenced within eight months, and completed within five or six years.

GEO. WATTERSTON, Washington, 1835.

The following arrangement of Districts is made from Tanner's Map of 1829, and may not be judiciously arranged, but is subject to alteration, and will be arranged to suit collectors. For the Western part of the State, 1 will, at times to be appointed, attend at Winchester, Staunton, &c., to receive proposals from those who may wish to undertake as Collectors in that section of the State.

WILSON ALLEN,

Collector of the State.

1. Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond, Isle of Wight, 2. Southampton, Surry, Sussex, Greensville.

WM. S. DANCE, Trustee.

under him.

NOTICE.—Will be sold to the highest bidder, at the residence of Philip Marker, in the county of Prince Edward, Va., on the 23th of November next, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the late John Miller, dec'd. Terms made known on the day All persons having claims against the Estate, are re-

All persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to bring them forward by the day of sale, properly authenticated. NANCY MILLER, Adm'triz Oct. 13. [47—w3w] of John Miller, dec'd.

NOTICE.—By virtue of a Decretal Order of the County Court of Louisa, pronounced on the 14th day of September, 1835, in a suit therein depending, wherein David M. Hunter is plaintiff, and Jas. Bibb and John Ellis are defendants—we (or one of us) shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on Saturday, the 24th day of October inst., one third part of "The Rattleanake Gold Mine," it being the said Bibb's entire interest therein.—Terms will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale.

The prospects for rein and surface Gold—and Iron ors are very flattering, and large sums have been offered for the land, for the purpose of procuring them. It lies in the same region and near Walton's Gold Mine.

JOHN ELLIS,

DAVID M. HUNTER,

DAVID M. HUNTER, Commissioners. October 13. 46-w4w

RUSTEE'S SALE OF LAND .- In pursuance of TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LAND.—In pursuance of the provisions of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by Richard G. Morris, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Louisa county, I shall, on the sincteenth day of November next, before the Court-House door of Orange county, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at public auction, the tract of land in the said deed mentioned, lying in the county of Louisa, adjoining the lands of George Morris and others, and containing, by estimation, three hundred seven and a half acres—it being the tract of land conveyed by G. Ballard and wife to the said Richard G. Morris.—Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Selling as trustee, I shall only convey such title as is vested in me by the deed aforesaid.

LEWIS B. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

Oct. 20.

MOTICE.—The subscribers will at the law of the sale of th

NOTICE.—The subscribers will, at this place, on the 30th November next, enter into contracts for building the Locks and Dams necessary for the improvement of the Navigation from Farmville to Genito Mills; also, for building the Jettees necessary to improve the navigation from Farmville to Planterstown. Contractors wishing the necessary to this learness, will be pleased to attend

ing to engage in this business, will be pleased to attend on that day.

THOS. A. MORTON,

NATH. E. VENABLE,

RICH'D. N. VENABLE,

JAMES MADISON,

Superintendents of Upper Appointant Co. Oct. 20th, 1835. 48-w4w Farmville, Oct. 20th, 1835. 48-w4w
3.7 The Petersburg Constellation, and Intelligencer, will please
publish the above weekly for four weeks.

some two-story dwelling house, elegantly finished, and all necessary out-houses, including ice house, carriage house, &c. Attached to this tract also, is an excellent Grist Mill (one mile from the dwelling.) commanding a liberal share of custom; also a Blacksmith's shop.—The subscriber respectfully and confidently solicits the attention of purchasers, as he is disposed both to sell and to make his terms accommodating.—He would have no objection to take Negroes, at valuation, in payment of a part or all of the purchase money.

Sept. 29.

**ROUND PLASTER, in casks of 500 lbs. each, and of the best quality, constantly for sale by DAVENPORT ALLEN & CO.

Sept. 25.

Best. 25.

**Partice recreasing constantion, and intelligencer, will please problems and inschigancer, will please problems and inschigancer, will please problems. All the Warm Springs, Bath Court House, Virginia.—I have erected, and now nearly completed, large and spacious brick buildings, for a Tavern, together with other necessary buildings attached thereto. I will let go with the Tavern establishment, some land to cultivate and timber for fire-wood. I think, that when this establishment gets fairly into operation, there is a strong probability of its doing a very large business. I would also rent the Brick House and Lot on which I live, the lower rooms of which would answer for a Store, and a situation where a good business may be done. Persons wishing to rent, it is presumed, will first view the premises, when they will form an opinion for themselves of all its advantages. Terms accommodating.

GEO. MAYSE.

**Oct. 2*

**Oct. 2*

**Tavern ESTABLISHMENT FOR RENT, at the Warm Springs, Bath Court House, Virginia.—
I have erected, and now nearly completed, large and the Warm Springs, Bath Court House, Virginia.—
I have erected, and now nearly completed, large and the Warm Springs, Bath Court House, Virginia.—
I have erected, and now nearly completed, large and the Warm Springs, Bath Court House, Virginia.—
I have erected, and now nearly completed,